NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, SIGNET RING-WATCH BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Joz. Matinee

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel,... PRENCH THEATRE.-LA BELLE HELENE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-Humpty Dumpty. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. THE WHITE PAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-GYMNASTICS,

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. BALLET. PAROR, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. Songs, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHIO

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comit BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. MRS, F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn .-

HOOLEV'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN MINSFIELSEY-BURLESQUE OF THE WILD FAWN. Matinee NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, April 4, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their business announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

THE MEWS.

IMPEACHMENT

The High Court assembled as usual at noon yester day. But few spectators were in the galleries and only about a dozen members of the House of Representatives attended. The rule proposed by Mr. Drake on Thursday was

that the yeas and mays cannot be de manded by the presiding officer, and thus adopted. Tinker, the telegrapher; J. B. Sheridan, J. S. Cle-phane and F. H. Smith, phonographic reporters, and Colonel Moore, the President's Secretary, were severally examined in relation to the speech Mansion in August, 1866. The reporters testified that the speech as published was altered from the literal copy which they made in short hand, and that produced in court were not exactly correct ones. Col. Moore testified that he altered the At this point a motion was made to adjourn until Monday, but it was lost. A Cleveland editor was then placed upon the stand, who testified to making rate report in long hand of the President's speech in Cleveland during his Chicago tour. He interruptions by the crowd and the replies of the President to their hisses. Objection was made

fore admitted and the Court adjourned. In the Senate a motion was made to admit the floor during the impeachment trial. Mr. Ferry violently opposed it, charging that the Associated Press agents systematically libelled the radicals in their reports. Pending discussion on the motion the Senate adjourned.

to the admission of this testimony and that of other

reporters of the same speech. The objection was sustained by the Chief Justice but overruled by the

In the House of Representatives a report as to the plans, cost and material of the New York Post Office was presented. The report maxes several objections to the plans, claiming that the size of the building will be larger than there is any prospective need for that the veatilation will be defective and there will be an excessive use of iron. No other business of interest was transacted.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills amending the act relative to frauds in local improvements in New York, and others of a character not of general interest, were passed. The Hell Gate Pilot bill was reported back for the consideration of the Senate. Bills were introduced for the establishment of a line of coaches through Central Park; to reduce the emigrant head money at Castle Garden, and to constitute the Comptreller, Corporation Counsel and Recorder of New York a board to confirm assessment

In the Assembly the bill for a railroad in Thirtyfourth street was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A motion was made to authorize Mr. Glen to employ counsel in perfecting his charges of corruption against members of the House, but numerous objections were made, and the motion was lost. Mr. Glen thereupon asked leave of absence for one week on account of ill health, which was granted. The Annual Appropriation bill was passed.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated

yesterday, April 3. There is a heavy overflow of specie from the Bank of France. The division in the English House of Commons on the Gladstone "resolutions" on the Irish Church question was anxiously looked for in

London at midnight.
Consols, 98 a 93%. Five-twenties, 72% in London and 75% in Frankfort.

Cotton very active, with middling uplands at 12 a 12% pence. Breadstuffs duli and irregular. Provi-aious firm and buoyant. Produce without marked atteration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have further reports by the Atlantic cable from the seat of war in Paragnay. The redoubt at Humai-tal had been stormed and taken by the allies. During the combat the Brazilian fleet steamed past and reached Asuncion, the capital, which was found deerted by troops and citizens.
Peter Cooper, of the Citizens' Association, has

written a letter to Senator Crowley, Chairman of the State Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, urging him to have the city and county tax levies reported Immediately in the Assembly, in order that they may be discussed at length and amended as may seem necessary, and not hurried through at the last mo-

ment, without engrossing, as was done at the last n, when it occurred that the bills were passed so late they had to be engrossed from the origina hieroglyphics by guess work.

In the Canadian Parliament vesterday Sir John A. McDonald stated that the government had under consideration the matter of the new customs regulations of the United States prejudicial to the Canadian fishing interests.

The Indian Commission now at Omaha expect to leave immediately for the North Platte, where they will meet Spotted Tail and other chiefs who did no sign the treaty last fall, but who will now probably

arree to the terms proposed.

The newly elected Legislature of Arkansas met and organized at Little Rock yesterday. It is still undedied whether the constitution is ratified, both parties claiming a victory and the military having the

returns in their own hands. Colonel Grenfeldt, the ex-Confederate Englishman. who has been imprisoned at the Dry Tortugas for conspiring to burn Chicago during the war, has ed from prison and is now at large.

The Lower Mississippi is steadily rising. A vasse is threatened on the west bank, by which the wide sugar planting country known as Acadia, in Louislana, will be inundated.

The political contest in Georgia is becoming ex-cited. The friends of Irwin (the independent candidate) and Buliock (the republican candidate) for Governor are working hard. Linton Stephens and General John B. Gordon addressed the democracy of Richmond county on Thursday night, advising the people to vote against the Reconstruction co

The examination of the Galveston, Texas, ware house frauds on tobacco shows fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and nine pounds credited, over onehalf of which is missing.

Two negroes were hanged at Tarborough, N. C., yesterday, for the murder of a white man named Cutchen, in August, 1866. They both met death bravely, protesting their innocence to the last. A very large crowd of negroes witnessed their execu tion, and, with the exception of a slight attempt to break through the guards, no disturbance occurred. Miss Weaver the elleged boarding house swindler was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling charged with stealing some \$15,000 worth of goods, and, on a full examination of the charges preferred against her by many witnesses, was fully committed in default of ball, to await the action of the Grand

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Europe, Captain Rossau, will leave pier 50 North river at two P. M. to-day for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at 12 M. The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Borussia, Captain Franzen, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day as an extra steamer for Hamburg

via Southampton.

The Merchants' line steamship United States, Captain G. L. Norton, will be despatched at three P. M to-day for New Orleans direct, from pier No. 12 North

The stock market was irregular and lower yesterday. Government securities were strong. Gold

The Presidential Contest-The Reconstr tion of the Democracy.

Is there a ghost of a chance for the democratic party against General Grant in the approaching Presidential contest? From present appearances there is not. The republicans, inder the banner of Grant, are cohesive, because they are confident of success. The democrats evidently feel that he cannot be beaten. This prevailing impression is naturally operating to attract the floating materials of the country to the republican camp, and especially so when the adverse party is not only without a field marshal but at a loss where to look for one equal to the emergency. Tammany Hall, for instance, knows that melaber remaiston, nor Seymour, nor Fillmore, nor Buchanan, nor poor Pierce. nor even McClellan, will do to set up against Grant; and yet the Tammany Sachems can find nothing better to do than to keep swinging around this circle while waiting upon the chapter of accidents till the Fourth of July. They have whistled poor Andy Johnson down the wind, disregardful of the last bequest of the lamented John Van Buren; they have turned the cold shoulder upon General Hancock; they have given the go-by to General Sherman: Mr. Seward is too old. Grandfather Welles is played out, and it is useless to talk

In this extremity we are reminded of Mr. Fillmore's opinion that old Francis P. Blair is the greatest man that ever lived; but, alas! he is older than Seward. Francis P. Blair, Jr., however, is in the prime of life, and is a man of talents, a scholar, a good lawyer, a first rate stump speaker, an experienced politician, and has a fine record as a Union soldier against the rebellion. But here comes in a growl from the Albany Regency-'Say no more of those Blairs. Our kitchen is too small to hold them." What, then, are we to do? The democratic organ of Messrs. Belmont and Barlow has been spreading broadcast over the land the Fenian capital and cridit foncier of George Francis Train; but outside of this island, and even inside, the denocracy cannot understand it. Train, in fact, will not answer. Suppose, then, the democrats put up, say three Presidential candidates-one in the East, one in the West and one in the South. How would that plan work? Pretty much, we fear, as the same plan worked when tried by the whigs in 1832 against General Jackson, and in 1836 against Van Buren. It would operate rather to weaken and divide than to strengthen and unite the party.

Are the republicans, then, under the flag of

Grant, to be permitted to walk over the Presidential course? Perhaps so; but we hope not. We believe that a decided majority of the American people, from Long Island to the Pacific Ocean, are opposed to the general policy, schemes and tendencies of radicalism, and if the opposition elements were placed under a new organization, with a new set of books, new leaders a new departure and a popular Presidential champion, identified with the Union side in the late war, we believe that the present complexion of things would be wonderfully changed within a month, and that before November the radicals would be taxed to their utmost efforts to secure another four years term of power at Washington. With Andrew Johnson's removal, on or about the 1st of May, and with the transfer of "Old Ben" to the White House, there will be a grand rush for a new division of the spoils, and a new impulse to radical enthusiasm thereby. This must not be overlooked; for there are many hungry ones who, like the warhorse of Job, "snuff the battle afar off" and shout "ha, ha!" Johnson disposed of, Jeff Davis will, perhaps, on his new indictment, be next brought to trial, for electioneering purposes, if for no other; for thus, in reproducing the events and the managers of the rebellion, Davis, with the postponement of the judgment in his case, will serve as "a good chough Morgan till after the election," and then he may go scot free.

All these things considered—the popularity of Grant, the removal of Johnson, the exaltation of Wade and the trial of Jeff Davis for

electioneering thunder-there is but one course left to the democracy if they would escape a complete rout, "horse, foot and dragoons," next fall. That course is to let the "dead bury the dead," to let the old democratic party and its dead issues and bad record of the war go where they belong, enong the things of the past, and strike for a new organization, a new policy and a new ticket. All this may be accomplished in the nomina tion of Admiral Farragut as the united opposition candidate against General Grant as the radical candidate. Thus the moral forces of the war, now all on the republican side, will be neutralized in being divided between the two parties; for the victories of Farragut on the water were equal to those of Grant on the land. Of course, under the broad pennant of Farragut, the democratic narrow gauge of 1856 and the so-called "time-honored principles of the democracy" will have to be dropped, and a broad gauge suited to the year of our Lord 1868 will have to be adopted. This can be done in a pronunciamento recognizing the absolute abolition of slavery throughout the United States, of equal civil rights to all races, and a qualified negro suffrage and a universal amnesty in reference to the

late rebellion. Sachems of the democracy, what say you to this? You know that in 1862 we put you fairly on your feet in putting Horatio Seymour, with the aid of John Van Buren, on the warpath. You know that once more, in 1867, we brought you round again on the right track; and the advice we give you now is sound and good. We know it is. Yes, gentlemen, if Mr. August Belmont, who has the power, will call his National Democratic Committee together, and call for a national convention, on a short notice, with a view to the proclamation of the conservative Union candidate and platform we have indicated-Admiral Farragut, universal liberty, equal civil rights, a qualified negro suffrage, a universal amnesty, low taxes and a sliding scale for the national debt-we undertake to say that Mr. Belmont will become as distinguished in the reconstruction of parties and of the government itself in the United States, in the nineteenth century, as the great Disraeli of the same glorious race has becom in the reconstruction of the British empire.

The Impeachment a Fallure.

Benjamin Franklin's idea of impeachment was a quaintly honest one. Knowing to what extent the tendency to clamor against authority might go, and that the accusations of political opponents are groundless as a rule, he urged in the convention that framed the constitution an argument in favor of impeachment drawn from that knowledge. Others favored impeachment as a means of asserting the supremacy of the law-as a means of punishing treason-punishing the abuse of power-punishing ambitious assumptions. In the general view impeachment was always a punishment. Franklin favored it as a means of exploding unfounded charges against the Executive-as the true way in which the President might put before the nation the exposition of the motives that had governed him in cases where his acts had been misunderstood or misrepresented-as the means of proving his honesty. Franklin urged impeachment that the President might have "the opportunity of vindicating his character," and that there might be a national inquest for "his honorable acquittal where he should be unjustly accused."

The impeachment trial wonderfully sustains prosaic Old Ben's view of this great national process. There is no punishment in the case at all; it is all vindication. For months the President has been held up by bitter political opponents as the most atrocious criminal; and it has been vehemently declared that the safety of the government depended upon his removal. So persistent, so positive, so extravagant have been the declarations against him of the radical party, that had there never been an impeachment trial it would never have been possible to quite efface from the mind of the people all that has been said; the impression would have gone down to posterity that in view of such denunciation there must really have been grave acts of official misconduct in the President's career. But impeachment has brought the accusers into court; it has given them the chance to pose their charges formally and produce evidence. They have now nearly concluded their labors; and with what result? One more obvious than all others-the vindication of the President. They have done their utmost and find themselves utterly unable to prove anything to his prejudice-unable to show any reason why he should be displaced, why he has not been a good and faithful servant of the people. Impeachment has absolutely no case at all. Its allegations were pitiful enough, and it cannot even prove those. All the evidence of guilt it has produced to this hour reacts against it and proves the contrary to what it desires. Butler's effort to prove a conspiracy has made it as clear as sunlight that there was no conspiracy, and that wonderful impeacher was himself ashamed of the evidence he had brought and tried to cover his shame with a laugh.

But exactly in proportion as the radicals find themselves unable to carry impeachment by evidence and the forms of justice, so they come more energetic in their attempts to carry it by bullying and outrage. Old Stegens' threat against any Senator who would "dare" to vote against impeachment seemed at the time it was made to awaken the Senate to some sentiment of the position in which it was thereby put before the country. There was some appearance that the repulsion of that old virago's domineering might stimulate the court to an honest discharge of its duty; and we may hope that the last effort to influence a verdict on matters beyond the record may have a similar result. We have it said that "General Grant finds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier to announce it as his opinion that the only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the pending impeachment trial." Thus it is held there is "no room for doubt as to the duty of the Senate." Of course the allegation in regard to Grant is an invention. He never said such a thing and never used words that could be fairly construed to such a shape. But we see here the whole radical plea and plan. The radical cry to the Senate is, if you cannot convict the President on the evidence, convict him anyhow; convict him because General Grant thinks you ought to. General Grant's opinions are of more account than the evidence, therefore when you know what he thinks there can be no room for doubt as to your duty."

Gladstone and Disraeli Playing at Revolu-

The cause of constitutional monarchy in England is likely to be impaired and endangered through the jealous rivalries of ambitious political extremist leaders, just as has been the cause of democratic self-government in the American republic by means of the factious cabals and fanatical vehemence of a set of public corruptionists who affect to speak and act for the country. The steady advance of the British people towards a full enjoyment of the elective franchise at the ballot box is working a complete disintegration in the organization and tactics of the old parliamentary parties, the leaders of which have managed to prevail in the Cabinet and Legislature of England with a moderately equitable alternation of the enjoyment of the profits of place since the year 1800, the period of the Irish union. In anticipation of the new and vast power which the enfranchised masses will wield at the first general election under the Reform bill, and in the hope of seizing and controlling its force, the party managers in the present House of mons have almost obliterated the broad and well defined lines of High Church, tory, conservative, and liberal whig, which have hitherto prevailed, by hurriedly running forward and backward from one bench to the other, and seeking, in caucus and secret party council, to devise some new watchword which will captivate the public taste, indicate still further changes in the plan of government, overshadow the banner of John Bright, and thus inaugurate an era of British political radicalism in which the existing institutions of the United Kingdom will, one after the other, be held up to innovation by revolutionary amendment, the principles and nature of which will be set forth in the electionsering agitation cries of aspiring candidates for the Premier-

The great English vote conceded to the people by the Reform bill will be battled for with the same avidity as that displayed by the American politicians in their pursuit of the control of the great negro vote accorded by the sword of the Union in the war; and it appears, judging from our cable reports of the debates which have just taken place on the Church question in the House of Commons, as if the fight will be conducted with all that personal acrimony and reckless disregard both of citizen profession and consequences which have distinguished the party leaders in Congress since the completion of the peace conquered by our soldiers under Grant and Sherman and Han-

cock, and our sailors under Farragut. Moved by an unhealthy anxiety for place, we have seen the American radicals, under Thad Stevens, assail the Executive of the nation and the conservative party of Fessenden, Sherman and the rest, with almost equal ferocity; while in the very utter demoralization of political incongruity and debasement we have also seen the course of the radicals sustained by the votes of the disappointed copperheads who follow Mr. Brooks. Broken as a party by the result of the war, the American copperheads prefer to affiliate with the disorganizing fanatics who now seek to ruin the country, instead of strengthening the hands of the conservatives by the exercise of a compact minority vote which would go far to save it.

As it is here so is it likely to be in England. Since the retirement of Lord Derby and the sudden elevation of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli to the Premiership, the party leaders have commenced to toy with revolution. With his personal ambition gratified to the very fullest extent, the Israelite Minister endeavors to feel his ground and steady himself for a retention of power by tion of new party issues. He has surveyed the whole field, and regards it as favorable for his future party operations. He sees on one side many institutions hitherto regarded as venerable and on which the Crown rests more or less directly for support, and on the other a powerful leverage in the new voters, capable of working their modification or overthrow, according to its application. Place, patronage, emolument and a still deeper niche in history are to be had and secured by the exercise of political science in either direction; and hence, with the aid of the votes which he has been able to detach from the old tory and more modern conservative parties, Disraeli assumes to become both the architect and chief workman in the designing and formation of perhaps a new temple of liberty in England. Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the opposition, a man of great intellectual force, a valuable Minister, and with a powerful following of liberals and liberal conservatives, cannot endure his personal disappointment in beholding Disraeli at the head of the Cabinet. His patriotism does not diffuse warmth sufficient to render the cold benches of the opposi tion comfortable; so, instead of coming forward and reconstructing his party with the aid of the more progressive of the modern aristocracy and solid liberals from the agricultural shires. he commits himself to a course of factious opposition to Disraeli, and seeks to embarrass his opponent by the adoption of a system of Parliamentary tactics which enables him to bid for votes here, there and anywhere, but permits him at the same time to avoid committing himself to a positive policy by active legislation on any particular subject should he succeed in obtaining place.

British radicalism is courted and toyed with by both parties. The Puseyism of Oxford and the ritualism of its disciples are held out as a present balt to the Irish ultramontanists and Cardinal Cullen, in the hope of obtaining about eighty Irish votes, to be cast in solid phalanx in the Commons as the Catholic clergy of the sister island may indicate after the next general election. John Bright plays with and magnifies Fenianism and tenders the hand of the trade unionist of England for griendly grasp of that of the small farmer and peasant voter of Ireland. Disraeli compliments Bright and endeavors to render him acceptable to the descendants of the Conqueror by vague hints about a worse revolution from "back of a hedge" and alluding to some "future Robespierre." The Irish branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church-than which no other institution of England has been more tenderly fostered or more violently defended during three hundred years-is held out to the people by all parties as the first objective sioned in Ireland from the first days of the

Pale, in the name of the Holy Ghost, with Bibles, bayonets and bullets, and set forth heretofore as the anointed precursor of the Crown in that country, the English party men just now pronounce that Church a failure, and its "disendowment" and "disestablishment" are spoken of as a consequence at a moment when it numbers a million of communicants. Ignoring the fact that a royal commission is preparing to report to the Queen, from sworn testimony, the exact condition and position of the Church in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone presses forward a series of resolutions in the House of Commons seeking for its immediate separation from the State by legislative enactment. Mr. Gladstone wishes to tumble the edifice down, but presents no plan of substitute, nor does he even promise to elaborate his reso lutions into positive shape, should be succeed in ousting Disraeli and obtaining the first place in a new cabinet. Timid, yet honest, members are confused and affrighted, and the baronial aristocrats are forced to draw themselves into closer phalanx, and thus isolate themselves more completely from the advancing masses. Earl Russell refused to attend Mr. Gladstone's caucus at Carlton Gardens, in which it was arranged to spring the Irish Church resolutions suddenly on the House, and Earl Russell is blamed for this by those who do not see that his lordshipwho once preached the "finality of reform"-would by his attendance approve a principle of church "disestablishment" in Ireland which might end in restoring to the State, for secular purposes, the territorial foundations of the House of Bedford, the Abbeys of Woburn and Tavistock, despoiled in the main from the ecclesiastical foundations of another sect. And so it will likely be. The Irish Church will most likely be sacrificed for party votes. The Church in England will be attacked next, in order to obtain the votes of the Dissenters and Quakers, and, as a natural sequence, the law of entail and first estate in land will follow in order to gratify the wishes of the working classes or "men of no property." Viewing all this from an American standpoint and in a country of religious equality and complete toleration of sect, we cannot but rejoice that the people of Great Britain are becoming a real power in the State, although we regret to see that their sudden advent to the franchise reveals such a bitter tone and unscrupulous conduct on the part of their public leaders. All this, however, mast and will be remedied by the people themselves, as will our political troubles. Disraeli hints at a Robespierre and Gladstone intimates a day of no religion, just as Ben Butler is quoting precedents to sustain the impeachment of President Johnson from the married life of Henry the Eighth, each seeking to mystify and intimidate and thus gain and hold place. Robespierre and Henry the Eighth were powerful personages, each in his day and according to his opportunity. M. Thiers, who has studied the history of the French party leader attentively, illustrates its close by his illustration, "The Last Cart to the Guillotine;" while of the unscrupulous violence and passion of Mr. Butler's British ruler England is reaping the bitter fruits at this very hour in the Gladstone resolutions and the "audacity" and "zigzag" course of a Premier who is almost a stranger in the land on account of his exceedingly ancient lineage, direct from

Virtue Versus Corruption at Albany. Now and then virtue enters the lists in the Albany Legislature and makes a tilt at corruption; but, like the mock fights in a circus tournament, nobody is ever hurt. The latest conflict of this kind is the indignant exposure by Mr. Glenn of the assault on his virtue by a five hundred dollar battery. Mr. Glenn denounced the reptiles who offered him only five hundred dollars for his vote on the Erie Railroad bill, and further bitterly declared the fact that other members had been tempted with an offer of twelve hundred. Mr. Glenn has discovered the remarkable fact, which, of course, nobody dreamed of before, that the committees of the Legislature are "bought." Upon this conviction the honorable member proclaims himself "ashamed" to be called a component part of the Assembly. The lobby agents of the railroads ought to be equally ashamed of themselves for not being more liberal in their estimate of the value of votes. Only five hundred dollars! A Tombs shyster can command more than this from a pickpocket. Albany virtue is grossly insulted. There is a maiden blush upon its cheek, and if this kind of thing continues every member of the Legislature will share in Mr. Glenn's humiliation at being ranked as an Albany legislator.

NATURALIZED CITIZENSHIP. -In the HERALD of yesterday we printed the leading speeches of the debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 20th of March. The debate was unquestionably able, presenting in this respect a striking contrast to the blundering and uscless waste of words which we are compelled to tolerate in our House of Representatives. The question at issue, however, is one in which we have little interest. It is their affair, not ours. The question has long since been settled, so far as we are concerned. The war of 1812 arose out of this same question and was ended, leaving the question as it was simply because we had not then strength enough to make our opinions integral parts of international law. We have been silent since then, but the progress of events has been entirely in our favor. We have said little in the interval, but Europe has, nevertheless, come round to our views, North Germany has concluded a treaty to our mind and England cannot but follow. France must follow England. The truth is, the European nations now know that they cannot resist the great republic of the West. Our opinions are respected because we can now enforce our

A NEW WAY OF BUYING VOTES-Ho! FOR CONNECTICUT .- The Radical Executive Committee of this city have, through the editorial columns of their leading organ, offered to pay the passage both ways of any poor Connecticut radical voter who will go hence to vote on Monday. This is a cheap and a novel way of buying votes, and one likely to prove more profitable than the "cranberry plantation" dodge adopted by the radicals to get democratic voters out of that State on election day. Whichever way the State may go on Monday one thing is certain—the radicals have left no stone unturned, point of political assault for change. Mis- no election machinery unused or unoiled to carry the day; while the democrats seem to

have fallen into a state of somnolency from which the gong of judgment day is necessary to arouse them. But here is a chance for a cheap trip to the Land of Notions, of which it is likely more than one who is not sound on the nigger question will avail himself. Ho! for Connecticut.

A Singular Political Biography. The story of General Grant's early life, the

romance and reality of his boyish days, written by his father and published in Bonner's Ledger, is one of the most original and suggestive contributions to the political literature of the day. It is a matter of some moment to know what Ulysses S. Grant, the leader of armies, the hero of the Appomattox apple tree, the dumb politician who will not gratify the curiosity of either friend or foe, was in his bib and tucker days, and that more advanced period of his young career when he broke horses, reduced almost untamable steeds to discipline and did a good deal of circus business; for example, riding on a mule with a monkey on his back. All these interesting points are touched upon by the elder Grant in a genial and paternal fashion. As an addition to contemporary literature this biography is quite equal to Queen Victoria's book about her Highland journeys, and in the category of nursery tales holds about the same prominent position. The book of the Queen of England minutely describes her travels up the moun tains and down the glens of Scotland, with pretty descriptions of the scenery; tells how amiable her "dear Albert" was, and how she imparted lessons of morality and good breeding to young Vic, so that she might adorn the Prussian court, and curbed occasionally the somewhat unbalanced temper of "Bertie," the Prince of Wales, and praised the fidelity of her favorite attendant, John Brown. All this is immensely interesting, refreshing and curious. The work, in fact, is not excelled as a nursery tale by the story of "Cinderella," "Goody Two Shoes" or "Jack and the Bean Stalk." Old Father Grant has launched himself in the same boat. He goes elaborately into the details of his son's early life, gives us pictorial views of his circus feats, his pluck and courage in the ancient Greek virtue as a "tamer of horses," and lays particular stress upon the exercise of his indomitable will in loading wagons under difficulties. All this presents & fine lesson for the boys of our day. It will teach them how coolness and courage can lead to a generalship and a prospective Presidency.

There ought to be a new edition of Father Grant's story published immediately, with copious illustrations, not forgetting, as the most prominent of them all, that of Grant, junior, riding on a mule with a monkey on his back. Such an illustration, although retrospective, would be quite apt to-day; for is not Grant riding a mule, the animal sometimes represented by Andy Johnson and sometimes by Thad Stevens and the radical party? But whichever animal he rides he always carries a monkey on his back in the shape of the politicians. What effect this literary contribution may have on public opinion or how it may be used by the Bohemians and other men of genius we know not. We know, however, what was the effect of General Scott's speeches about the sweet Irish brogue and the delightful German accent, the delicate allusions to a garment which shall be unmentionable, and the hasty plate of soup, the fire in the rear and all the other well-timed yet ill-timed allusions of that disappointed politician; but we cannot conceive what the effect may be of this paternal biography on the fortunes of General Grant.

RAILPOAN JORS IN THE LEGISLATURE -The rallroad legislation going on in Albany is a curious mixture of stupidity and knavery. As an example take the Arcade Railro called—the most ridiculous scheme ever proposed, if it really was intended to carry it out at all. But the bill is nothing more than a blind to cover up other railroad enterprises which it is hoped may be carried through during the fuss made about the Arcade project. The Surface Railroad and the Fifth Avenue road are the real things aimed at. In the hope of carrying these profitable lobby jobs through the cunning plot has been designed to make a great noise about the Arcade subterranean concern, which the jobbers have no intention of establishing.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are happy to state that Dr. Carnochan has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness resulting from a poisonous dissection wound. Madame Dora d'Istria, who was already a member of the Athens-Archæological Society and of the Geo-graphical Society of France, has just been elected a member of the Athenseum of Venice.

POST SEBGWICK, G. A. R.

The above association or comstand held a celebration last night at Steinway Hall, in commemoration of the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate forces. Miss Clara Barton, a young woman of a ate forces. Miss Ciara Barton, a young woman of a self-denying disposition, who has distinguished herself in connection with the Army of the Potomac, both in the field and in the trenches, during the war, and who, it is reported, has on more than one occasion mounted the breach with the foriorn hope, delivered a lecture upon army life and army incidents, containing some interesting and exciting reminiscences of her campaign experience. Mr. G.-W. Morgan, the well known organist, contributed to the amusement of the addisone by a voluntary on the organ. Mr. W. H. Pope, of Wallack's theatre, gave a most excellent recitation of "Barbara Frietchie," in which his reading was much commended. A prayer was read by Comrade S. B. Willis, and a tattoo by the Second Regiment Drum Corps closed the enterment.

NEWS-ITEMS.

The Legislature of British Columbia yesterday se-

lected Victoria as the seat of government.

Weston, the pedestrian, left Walnut Creek, Pa., ten miles west of Erie, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon for Buffalo, on his walk of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. He passed Erie at 6:56 in a heavy snow storm.

A gang of burglars effected an entrance into the First National Bank, at Port Jervis, N. Y., last night, but notice was instantly given of the fact through the medium of an ingenious telegraphic arrangement between the bank and the residence of the President of the bank. An alarm was given also to the barglars, who escaped without obtaining any booty.

The hotel, furniture and outbuildings of A. J. Sherburne, at Chichester, N. H., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The buildings were insured for \$3,000 in the City Insurance Company of Hartford, Conm. There was no lasurance on the furniture. The loss is between \$3,000 and \$3,000.

The ice is all gone from Lake Eric as far as the eye can reach off Burmao harbor. A light in the lighthouse at Bufmao was shown last night for the first time this season.

The Welland Canal will be open for navigation of but notice was instantly given of the fact thre

The Weiland Canal will be open for navigation on the 15th instant.

the 18th instant.

The practice billiard match between Joseph Dion and Melvin Foster, preparatory to the contest between Foster and McDevitt, was played in Montreal yesterday and resulted in favor of Dion.

There was nothing of importance done in the

Fast day in Maine April 9. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has repealed the Sunday Liquor jaw.